MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1852.

DEATH OF THE HON. ROBERT RANTOUL, JR.

We are sincerely sorry to have to announce t our readers the death of the Hon. ROBERT RAN-TOUL, one of the Representatives from the State of

Mr. RANTOUL was in his seat in the House on Tuesday last, the 3d instant. At that time he appeared to be in usual health, with the exception of what he considered to be a small boil upon his forehead. On Wednesday morning the little sore was Population of the United States, Seventh Census, 1850, with surrounded by erysipelatious inflammation, in consequence of which he was prevailed upon to remain in his room and procure medical advice. Thursday the disease seemed to be entirely arrested, and on Friday morning he felt very much better, and spoke confidently of returning in a day or two to his duties in the House. On Friday evening he became much worse; the crysipelas spread over the entire face, and his brain was evidently affected. 'On Saturday evening the left side became paralytic, after which he sank rapidly, and expired at about halfpast 10 o'clock P. M.

Mr. RANTOUL was forty-seven years of age. At the desire of Mrs. RANTOUL, (who, having notice of his illness, arrived in Washington on Saturday morning,) the remains of the deceased were taken to Beverly, (Mass.) Mr. RANTOUL's late residence, on the 4 o'clock railroad train of vesterday, the Speaker of the House having designated Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. GOODRICH, of Massachusetts, Mr. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, and Mr. EASTMAN, of Wisconsin, to constitute the escort.

We understand that Mr. LAWRENCE, our Minister to Great Britain, has, at his own urgent solicitation, been recalled, and that the PRESIDENT has nominated Joseph R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, to that mission. This seems to be a compliment not only due to the ability and high character of Mr. INGERSOLL, but also very justly due to PENNSYL-VANIA, as that State has at present no full mission nor member of the Cabinet, Mr. McKennan having, as it will be recollected, resigned his place as Secretary of the Interior on account of ill health.

Mr. LAWRENCE has been a very popular Minister abroad, but we cannot doubt that his place will be fully supplied by Mr. INGERSOLL, who is a gentleman of accomplished manners, and has had much experience in public affairs.

DISCONTINUANCE OF POST OFFICES. Our readers may have observed in our weekly ment that an unusually large number of post offices have lately been discontinued.

We learn from the Department that much incon venience and irregularity in the settlement of the accounts of Postmasters has resulted from neglect on the part of many of them in the smaller offices to make punctually their quarterly returns, as required by law and the regulations of the Department; and that as some of them, even after their attention has been specially and repeatedly called to their duty in this respect by circular letters, have persisted in neglecting it, the Postmaster General has found it necessary to adopt the rule that a postmaster failing duly to make his quarterly returns, and who, having been twice notified of his neglect by successive circulars, persists in it, shall be remove from office; and that when upon such removal no suitable successor can be found to fill the vacant office, it shall be discontinued. We understand, kowever, that when a post office is discontinued master has failed to execute his official bond, it is only necessary for those persons interested in its continuance to recommend a suitable person for postmaster to secure its re-establishment.

Accounts from Montevideo to the 5th of June state that the ratification of the Brazilian treaties puts an end to all fear of another foreign war, which had been seriously apprehended. The principal clauses of the Convention, which has been submitted to the Emperor of Brazil for ratification, and which is expected shortly to be formally published. are the abandonment of the line of frontier which the treaties of October, 1851, accorded to Brazil, along the banks of the rivers Cebollati and Tacuari, and the cession of the right of free navigation on Lake Merim to the Oriental flag. Moreover, a new treaty is likely to be agreed upon, the principal object of which will be to obtain the entry of all produce of the Oriental Republic into Brazil free of duties.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Halifax papers of Tuesday contain no further accounts of seizures of fishing vessels. An official return, published in the office of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, at Halifax, on the 30th ultimo, states the number of vessels seized since the convention of 1818, and pro- lify secuted in that Court. The first is the Hero, seized June, 1838, and condemned January 28, 1839. Two vessels 1841, one each in 1843, '48, '49, '50, and '51. Of these every proposed amendment, taken separately.

By the ordinance accompanying the constitution, it is Tiber, seized October 29, 1851, has not been acted on.

The Halifax papers unite in the statement that the question of headlands is an unimportant one; for that mackerel cannot be taken more than a mile from shore. The fishing schooner Coral, seized and condemned at St. John for a breach of the treaty, was sold at auction

on Monday, and bought by the American Consul for \$155. Her fishing gear brought \$20 more. The New Brunswicker states it as the current impression that she was equipped and manned by Grand Manan people, who were sailing under American papers for the American

Postponement of the Cleveland Meeting of the Ame-

rican Association for the Advancement of Science. We have been requested to give notice that, in consequence of the prevalence of disease in the West and along all the avenues of approach leading to elected. the city of Cleveland, the Meeting of this Associa-tion, appointed for the 18th of August, has been postponed for the present year by the Standing

Publishers of newspapers will confer a favor by circulating this notice as extensively as possible

GEORGIA.-The Savannah Republican, the leading organ of the Constitutional Union party in Georgia, emphatically declares that party dissolved. Of the three Whigs who were put upon the Union the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN is to deliver a dis-Pierce ticket, two, Messrs. CRAWFORD and THOMAS, course in that city on the life and character of have declined. A number of counties have held HENRY CLAY on Wednesday, the 29th of September. Whig meetings and elected delegates to the Scott State Convention. On the other hand, a number The Massacre of Capt. Marcy and Troops a Hoaz. or other counties have chosen delegates to the State Convention, which meets the day previous, and is a copy of the Little Rock Gazette of the 30th, which pubintended to nominate a new ticket. The strongest lishes a statement from Fort Arbuckle, pronouncing, in movement to defeat Mr. PIERCE.

There is a letter addressed to "Modesty" lying in the Baltimore post office, and, there being no claimant for it candidate for Congress in Illinois, who has two wooden in that city, the Postmaster has advertised it.—Sav. Rep. legs. in that city, the Postmaster has advertised it .- Sav. Rep.

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

We understand that on the 2d instant the Secretary of the Interior, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved 23d May, 1850, providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent Censuses, transmitted to the House of Representatives his official certificate of the number of representatives apportioned to each State under the last or Seventh Enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and that certificates are being prepared to be sent to the Executive of each State of the number to which such State is entitled. These certificates are in accordance with and founded upon the following table, showing the federal and representative population of the United States on the 1st day of June, 1850:

STATES.	Whites.	Free colo d.	Total.	Slaves.	represen-	Repres's of each State.	
					tative po- pulation.	No.	Frac's.
Maine	581,813	1,356	583,169	5 47	583,169	6	
N. Hampshire -	317,456		\$17,976	-	317,976	3	
ermont	213,402		314,120	-	314,120	3	
lassachusetts -	985,764				994,499		*60,299
thode Island -	143,875	3,009			147,544		954,124
Connecticut -	363,305	7,486		-	370,791		*00,531
New York	3,049,457		3,097,394		3,097,394		
ennsylvania -	2,258,463	53,323			2,311,786		*69,706
)hio	1,956,108				1,980,408	21	18,588
ndiana	977,628		988,416		988,416	11	\$54,216
Illinois	846,104		851,470		851,470	9	10,690
Michigan	395,097	2,557	397,654	-	397,654	4	23,974
Wisconsin	304,555		305,191		305,191	3	24,931
owa	191,879				192,214	2	5,374
alifornia	91,632	965	92,597		92,597	†2 5	
New Jersey	465,523	23,807	489,330			5	22,365
Delnware	71,169	18,073	89,242			1	
Maryland	417,943		492,666	90,368	546,886		*79,786
Virginia	895,304			472,528			
North Carolina	553,118			288,412			
South Corolina	274,623			384,984			*47.413
Georgia	521,438			381,681		8	
Alabama	426,486		428,779	342,892	634,514		
Mississippi	295,758		296,657	309,898	482,595		
Louisiana	255.416			244,786			
Tennessee	750,893			239,461			*66,060
Kentucky	761,688	9,736		210,981			*57,235
Missouri - · ·	592,077	2,544	594,621	87,420	647,074		
Arkansas	162,068						
Flerida	47,167	93		39,309			
Texas	154,100		154,431		189,327	2	2,487
Dist. Columbia	38,027	9,973	48,000	3,687	400-00	Pay.	
Minnesota	6,038			DE CAN	ELLINA	153	199-92
New Mexico -	61,530		61,547	De acti		15.9	0
Dregon	13,087	206			10 P. 7 1 1 2 9		1.17
Utah	11,330	24	11,354	26	MILITANS.	h c	
Total 1	Populat	ion i	a the T	hirty-	one Sto	ite:	1.

3,200,380 Federal representative population...... 21,766,931

Federal representative ratio Total Population, including the Territories.

* All the States marked thus " have an additional member for the raction.

† One representative added for California under the act of Congress approved 39th July, 1852.

LOUISIANA.

The new Constitution prepared by a Convention for the State of Louisiana is published at length in report of the operations of the Post Office Depart- the New Orleans Bee. We abridge from the Picavune a view of some of the changes to be made there being no doubt of its acceptance and ratification by the people:

It cannot be denied that it is in many respects a great improvement on the existing constitution—more popular in its character, and better fitted to encourage the enterprise of the people of the State, and to aid them in ele-

vating its position and developing its resources.

In regard to the right of suffrage, and of eligibility to office, the new constitution makes a clean sweep of the restrictions of the old. All that is required to make a person eligible as Senator or member of the House of epresentatives is to be a qualified elector of the district be represented; and to make a qualified voter all that s required is to be a free white male, a citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State for twelve months previous to the election, and of the parish six months. striction requiring a residence of two years after natural-ization is abolished. All citizens vote, without distinc-tion as to their hirth-place, and are equally eligible to office.

Biennial elections are continued, but there are to be annual sessions of the Legislature.

In regard to the Executive the changes are slight. The

qualifications, however, are reduced.

The most sweeping change is in the Judiciary. The Judges of the Supreme Court and of all the inferior courts are made elective; the elections are to be fixed by law at times different from those of other elections." The new Supreme Court is to consist of one chief justice

and four associates. The chief justice to be elected by the qualified voters throughout the State, and the justices in districts, one in each district. The term of office is to be ten years. The four first associates are to be classed so as to go out alternately at the end of two, four, and eight years.

Under the old constitution the Legislature was forbidden to pledge the State faith for the payment of any bonds, bills, contracts, or obligations for the benefit or use of any person or persons, corporation, or body politic By the new constitution, this general restriction is subject to exception in favor of associating for the exclusive purpose of making internal improvements, entirely or partly within the State. To these the State may extend aid, by subscriptions of stock, or a loan of money or of public bonds, to the extent of one-fifth of the capital of the associations and payable only in the proortion of the capital actually paid in by the stockholders. By the present constitution all corporations with bank-ing or discounting privileges are prohibited.

All special acts for erecting corporations are prohibited.
Under the new constitution banking and discounting associations may be created, either by general or special laws; but it is required of the Legislature to demand ample security for the redemption of the notes in specie. The duelling clause has been so amended as to make the penalties apply to a person in office, so as to disqua-

him from holding it. A short process is provided for amending the constitu-tion hereafter. It only requires the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to both Houses, and a ratiwere seized in 1838, nine in 1839, five in 1840, seven in fication of the people at the next election, by a vote on

to be submitted to the vote of the people on the first Tuesday of November next. If ratified, the general elections under it are to take place on the fourth Monday in December, and the first Legislature to meet on the third Monday of January next for the inauguration of the

The latest Telegraphic accounts from Missouri give the following as the result of the late elections in that State for Governor and Members of Congress: Col. THOMAS H. BENTON has a large majority in the

Whig candidates. In the Second District, ALFRED LAMB, Democrat, is elected by about 300 majority over GILCHRIST PORTER, placing them in close custody. -New York Po the present Whig incumbent.

In the Third District, JOHN G. MILLER, Whig, is re In the Fourth District, MORDECAI OLIVER, Whig, is

elected over JAMES H. BIRCH, Democrat. In the Fifth District, JOHN S. PHELPS, Democrat, is re-

STERLING PRICE, the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by a large majority. The parties in the Legislature will be distinguished as Benton and anti-Benton.

We learn from the Louisville Journal that

New ORLEANS, August 7 .- The Picayune has received spirit seems to prevail throughout Georgia to unite the most emphatic terms, the reported massacre of Capt. all the Whigs of the State in some determined Marcy and his troops to be a hoax. This puts an end to this distressing rumor.

The greatest stump speaker in the West is said to be a

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

ALFRED CONKLING, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican Republic, in the place of Robert P. Letcher, recalled at his own re-

RICHARD BUTLER, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Saut Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Andrew Backus, removed.

J. V. Brown, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Saut Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Henry Acker, removed.

HON. R. C. WINTHROP.

We copy from the Boston Daily Advertiser of August 7th the letter of the Hon. R. C. WINTHROP to the chairman of the Massachusetts Whig State Central Committee, declining to be a candidate for the office of Governor at the next election. It was a great misfortune to the Whigs of Massachusetts, and to the State itself, (remarks the "Advertiser,") that Mr. WINTHROP was not elected when the candidate of the Whig party for this office last year. His intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the State, the ability and devotedness which have distinguished him in the discharge of his public duties during the whole period of his public life, afforded an ample guaranty that he would have performed the duties of this high office in a manner to give him a rank among the most successful of the distinguished statesmen who have filled the executive chair of the State. We regret that there are any circumstances that should induce him to decline b ing again a candidate at the approaching election: NAHANT, AUGUST 5, 1852.

My Dean Sin: You are not ignorant that it was my desire, many months ago, to make known to the Whigs of Massachusetts my intention not to be a candidate for the office of Governor at the next election. You are aware, too, that I was induced by the wishes of friends, whose judgment I felt bound to regard, to postpone any final de-

cision of the question until a later day.

The State Convention has now been summoned, and delegates are about to be chosen. Meantime, nothing has occurred to change my own views on the subject. On the contrary, I am confirmed in the impressión that some reasonable or unreasonable objections to the cordial reunion of the Whigs of Massachusetts, in fresh attempt to rescue the Commonwealth from the hands of the coali-tion, may be removed by the Convention being left entirey free and unembarrashed in the selection of a candida

for the Chief Magistracy.

I am not without hope, too, that such a course may contribute to the more triumplant success of the Scott and Graham electoral ticket—result for which I would gladly make any sacrifice in my power.

Indeed, it would always afford me far greater satisfac-

tion to promote the success of Whig principles in the State or in the Nation than to be the subject of any personal compliments or official distinctions whatever; and I do not hesitate, therefore, to withdraw any pretensions which I may have, or which I may be imagined to have, to a second nomination for the office of Governor of Massachu-

In requesting you to give seasonable notice to the party of which you are the organ, that my name is not to be presented to the approaching Convention, I beg you also to assure them of the grateful remembrance which I shall ever cherish of the unfailing confidence and support which I have experienced at their hands, as often as I have had

ccasion to appeal to them. Believe me, my dear sir, with the highest regard for ourself and the gentlemen with whom you are associated, our friend and servant, ROB'T C. WINTHROP. Hon. GEGRGE MOREY,

Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee.

The Hon. SAMUEL BRENTON, a sterling Whig Representative from Indiana, has been placed in the field for re-election. So justly are his high character and faithful services appreciated by his constituents, that he is brought forward again by general onsent, and without the intervention of a Nominat-

A Whig Ratification meeting was held at Austin, the 14th ultimo, and was largely attended. The proceedings were quite animated and enthusiastic.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN TEXAS.-The Austin Texas) Gazette of the 24th ultimo says:

"A party of Indians came to Fort Belknap about two weeks ago, at night, and dreve off thirty-eight head of mules out of the garrison enclosure, guarded by sentinels. When the fact was ascertained, the commanding officer was able to mount only about twenty for pury no recapture of the animals. The same thing occurred only a short time since at Phantom Hill, where fortyder was unable to make even an attempt at their recovery. The Soshonees and some other Camanche bands are said to be openly hostile, and they have declared their purpose of driving the troops from the abovenamed two

The Galveston Journal has a letter dated "Fort Mason, Texas, July 22d," from which we take the following extract:

"On the 11th instant the commanding officer of this fort received intelligence that a band of Camanche Indians had been committing depredations on the settlements in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and he immediately ordered out a scout in pursuit of them, under the command of Brev. Major W. H. Merrill. On the third day from the ost the scout came up with a party of Indians and brought them into the fort. After having a conversation with their chief, Yellow Wolf, through an interpreter, the commanding officer was satisfied that they were innocent, and he let them depart in peace. Everything is quiet on this frontier at this time, from the fact that this part of it, from the headwaters of the Llano river to the Brasos, is well protected with good and efficient troops.'

A MISSOURI FARM .- One thousand acres in one field, enced with posts and rails, a mile and a half square, and containing 150 acres of corn, 40 acres of strawberries for the St. Louis market, 30 acres of flowers, 50 acres of peach trees, and 200 acres of other fruit, among which are 2,500 pear trees, 200 acres of mowing, and 30 of pasturage. One row of pear trees is three-quarters of a mile long, a protecting row of arbor vite. All the orchard ground is cultivated in strawberries, melons, or something else. There are 600 sheep and 160 cattle kept on the farm. It is upon the prairie near St. Louis, and has only been about six years in cultivation. It is owned by Ligerson & Brothers, who seem to understand that, to make money by farming, money must be invested to begin with .- New England Cui

SERIOUS AFFRAY. - Timothy Brien and sixty others were arrested at New York on Sunday on a charge of disorderly and riotous conduct. A dispute, it appears, occurred between the prisoners about some trifling matter, when the disputants, unable to convince each other by arguments, resorted to blows. A terrible fight ensued, in which several of the combatants were severely injured. The residents of the neighborhood becoming alarmed, sent information to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, and a force First (St. Louis) District over the regular Democratic and of seven or eight men were dispatched to arrest the rioters. When they arrived at the scene of the affray, they were assailed with stones, bricks, and other missile officers, however, succeeded in overpowering them, and

> INTERESTING TO TOPERS .- According to the action of Judge Crosby, says the Lowell (Mass.) News, the cost of getting "tight" in Lowell, under the new liquor law, is three dollars more than under the old.

> A Business Picture of Cincinnati. - A new paper, the Sun, just started in Cincinnati, gives the following picture of the business of that city:

"Here, on the landing, lying side by side, are steamboats which have come from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, Iowa, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Oid States and new States, slave States and free States, Northern States and Southern States, are all here, lying quietly together, in the friendly embraces of commerce. But, look again: from what countries came these cargoes of merchandise and produce? Is it not one and the same country? Here are the products of the Alleghanies; the grain of Ohio; the salt of Virginia; the tobacco of Kentucky; the lead of Missouri; the iron of Terror.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. BROOKS ON SILVER CURRENCY.

Mr. BROOKS publishes in the National Intelligencer an a very elaborate paper, and shows that Mr. Brooks has devoted much study to the subject. At the same time we dissent altogether from his conclusions, which we propose to examine. His objections to the bill may be classed as

1st. As abolishing for currency the dollar, the money unit, the very basis upon which the whole currency of the United States has stood and now stands.

since 1816. He thinks there are disputes and serious doubts whether that act works well, and refers to Lord Ashburton, Horsley Palmer, and Mr. Morrison.

3d. It makes gold the only United States standard of value, as it is in England.

silver. Now, we think Mr. BROOKS misapprehends entirely our actual situation. He forgets that the changes which he deprecates are already made. The legal and practical pasis of our currency since 1834 is and has been gold. The act of Congress of that year making our gold coin a tender at sixteen times the value of its weight in silver that bill. It was foreseen and foretold by the opponents of the bill that the effect would be the banishment of silver from our currency. That process has been gradually going on since 1834. At no time since then could silver be had in any quantity without a premium. In the

evil has continued to increase until it has become intolerable. The only question is, what shall be the remedy? Shall we retrace our steps? That is impossible. The nearest practical approach to it would be to reduce the legal value of our gold coin; to fix the value of the eagle at nine dollars and fifty cents, and so in proportion of all the

try were exported instead of going into our currency.

Then our own half dollars went to an extent which inter-

fered with making change in small transactions. The

authorized containing an additional quantity of gold sufficient to make it worth its present rate of ten dollars to the eagle. This would bring us back a silver currency pretty rapidly, and without convulsion. But two questions arise. In the first place, is this change desirable? In the second, is it practicable? It is settled as the opinion of the best writers on the subject, confirmed by all experience, that no adjustment of the proportions of gold and silver can make them pass concurrently as a currency for any length of time. The fluc-

make one or the other worth a premium. Opinions vary which metal is the most convenient as the basis of circulation. England has decided in favor of gold. France has adopted silver, or rather her system has made silver the only currency in her commerce. Gold at a small premium is used by travellers and at the gaming tables. Our actual currency for many years previous to 1834 was silver. Congress in that year raised the legal value of gold from fifteen to one to sixteen to one of silver. This was done for the very purpose of effecting the change which has followed it, the making gold the basis of our

tuations in the market value of these metals is sure to

currency of silver. Has any thing occurred to make us regret the change? On the contrary, has it not been eminently successful? Could we adopt a policy more fickle and vacillating than a return to silver under existing cir-But, even if the change were desirable, there are diffirulties in the way of bringing it about which should make us pause. In the first place, there would be a loss of five TEXAS,) in the State Capitol, on the evening of per cent, on the whole amount of our gold currency to be borne by somebody. Supposing the gold coin now in circulation to amount to fifty millions, the loss on it would amount to two and a half millions of dollars. In equity this

loss should be borne by the Government, and a pretty troublesome job would be its adjustment. Suppose the loss were to fall on the parties holding the coin at the time of the law going into effect, the bringing in such a A Caustic Solution. bill would produce a pretty scramble in the community The banks would refuse to issue their notes or to receive these in the most indifferent manner; of course taere was deposites. It would derange all trade. The change would system could not exist under a silver currency. The change is, then, in fact, as impracticable as it !

undesirable. The remedy proposed for furnishing a convenient silver currency for small transactions is precisely that adopted by Sir Robert Peel in 1816, preparatory to the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of England. Its success has been complete. No man can have been in England without being struck with the simplicity and beautiful working of their system. An experience of twenty-six years would seem to be sufficient.

Mr. BROOKS quotes Mr. Morrison (not a very high authority) as of opinion that the system is vicious, but he does not show us in what respect. The idea that this currency would be subject to depreciation and loss in the hands of small dealers is founded upon the supposition that it is issued in excess. This is easily guarded against by an amendment providing that the limitation to five dollars as a legal tender should not apply to the United States, but that the Government should receive this currency in any quantity. This is believed to be practically done by the Bank of England.

Mr. BROOKS thinks the issue of such a currency would banish the small coin of the United States now in circulation; but we think not. It could only be sold by weight, and the inducement would not be increased by this measure. It would banish the miserable trash now current from necessity. It is probable the small silver currency of the city of New York is the most debased to be met with dy, New York: in any part of the world.

Mr. Baooks thinks there is a probability that there will be an increased production of silver, and that this meathere is nothing to prevent Mexican dollars coming into circulation at once, or being coined into the silver unit dollar. But such an event is not likely to happen during the Indiana State University; Hon. Lewis H. Sanford, of the present generation.

On the whole, we see no reason to wait for further examination, as Mr. BROOKS recommends. As the matter stands it is exceedingly simple. It has been before us as an impending necessity for several years.

Should the whole nation set to work reading Lord Liverpool, and Adam Smith, Ricardo, and McCulloch, and the other writers referred to, we might be as much puzzled as Mr. BROOKS himself is; for with all his study he seems to have formed no opinion what is best to be done; at least he has expressed none. This arises from his having mixed up the abstract and difficult question which metal is best as the standard of value, with the only one before us, which is, having established gold as the basis of our circulation, how shall we provide change for small transactions. This is the only practical question. Mr. BROOKS is opposed to the proposed seigniorage of half of Esq., of New York, a poem, before the "Psi Upsilon one per cent. on gold coins at the United States mints. Fraternity." This is entirely a distinct question, and may or may not be adopted without prejudice to the silver coinage.

We now receive about fifty millions of gold per annum from California, which we coin without charge. At least three-quarters of this goes to Europe as a matter of course. The stamp of our mint is wanted; why should we affix it grain of Ohio; the salt of Virginia; the tobacco of Kentucky; the lead of Missouri; the iron of Tennessee; the cotton of Mississippi and Arkansas; the sugar and molasses of Louisiana, and the rice of the Carolinas! And what are there returned for them? Bacon for the negroes; sugar mills for the planter; bread for the manufacturers; oil and lard for all countries. Can the most active imagination conceive of more elements of consolidation in national interests, and of fervent particles in a records?

The present Congress is thought to have trifled away much valuable time. Let them at least adopt one salutary measure.

N. A.

Suicide at Niagara Falls.—A milliner lady, 22 years of age, divested herself of all her clothing and threw herself into the Niagara river, just above the charact, from whence she was thrown down the mighty fail. She was fished for by the people on the rocks, for an hour without success. Finally, the body was secured by a sturgeon spear and brought to shore. A man leaped from the Suspension Bridge into the mid-dle of Niagara river on Monday last, for the entertainDEVELOPMENT OF INSECT LIFE.

Letter from F. B. Ogden, Esq., American Consul at Liverpool, to his friend in Washington

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.] intended "report" in opposition to the bill which has passed the Senate authorizing a new silver currency, to be a legal tender for sums not exceeding five dollars. It is the scientific world as one of the first electricians of the age. He is a man of large fortune, and, like Lord Rosse, devotes his time and means to abstract science, at the same time cultivating a refined taste for literature and poetic composition. His father was an intimate friend of Dr. Franklin. He was the village Hampden of the day and transmitted all his liberal sentiments to his son. He invited * * * and myself to pay him a visit at his old Manorial House, about forty miles distant. We were most cordially received by him and by his accomplished wife. We were made at home at once, and found in a select few (like ourselves invited guests) a delightful society. Mr. Crosse has given great attention to atmosphe-4th. It authorizes in fact a depreciated currency to the loss of the small dealers, who would be obliged to sell this currency at its intrinsic value, and quotes Mr. Ingham and Mr. Gallatin in support of this view.

5th. It will interfere with the probable increase of is prought into his laboratory, and is there are subscribed. ric electricity. He has surrounded his house by a conis brought into his laboratory, and is there as subservient to his management as if he ruled the cause. A heavy thunder storm came on while I was there. The discharges between the balls, an inch apart, were in rapid succession, and like the firing of so many pistols, each one of which would have killed an ox. It was tremendous; but in an instant, the balls being brought into contact, the effected that change. It was in fact the avowed object of whole fluid was conducted noiselessly into a pond of water a few yards off. Under such protection, it is impossible that his house should ever be struck by lightning. Some of Mr. Crosse's chemical discoveries are of great

practical importance. We witnessed a great variety of interesting experiments—the formation of artificial crysfirst place, the Mexican dollars which same into the coun- tals in various stages, and the arrest of putrescence by galvanic action, which is applied with great advantage to tanning. He placed a pair of fresh soles in a cistern of water, through which there was a constant flow of galvanic fluid, where he let them remain a fortnight. On taking them out the cook was called to examine them, Mr. Crosse pretending to doubt whether they were quite fresh. 'They have not been two days caught," was her reply; but when I skin them I can tell you positively." Her report was that they were perfectly fresh. She cooked them for dinner, Mr. Crosse and a scientific friend being other coins. In the mean time a new coinage might be the only ones in the secret. They were served without comment to the guests, and both the gentlemen tasted them with great curiosity. A young lady made the first remark, "Why, what a curious fish; it has not the least taste in it; it is like boiled chips." Such was the fact. All the essential oil had been destroyed, and it was left an insipid mass.

But the most wonderful of all his experiments is that which has created such a sensation as would have made a Galileo of him in former times. The result has been doubted by some and positively denied by others, but its reality has been abundantly proved by various experimenters. Mr. Crosse laughs at the idea that he ever pretended to create animal life. He has only promoted its development by accidentally bringing together the mysterious causes. You have no doubt read a book that caused no little sensation some four or five years since, called "The Vestiges of Creation," the author of which still remains as much in umbra as Junius himself. In it there is some notice taken of this wonderful development. I own to utter incredulity until I had the opportunity of a thorough examination of the process and a full explanation of the means. No room was left for doubt. No delusion, no self-deception, no favorite hypothesis to be carried out, had any influence in the result. On first witnessing it Mr. Crosse would not believe his own senses. He locked up his laboratory, and took a long walk in the open air to assure himself that he was not laboring under some illusion. On his return he beheld the actual living insect in various stages of its formation. The apparatus was prepared for the purpose of producing crystals from the silicate of potash. This is its arrangement :



A tubulated retort, with its long end plunged in a glass dish of mercury, has a platina wire passing through it, connected with a negative pole of a weak galvanic battery. also utterly derange our fiscal system. The subtreasury Through a neck in the retort hermetically sealed, another platina wire, immersed in the caustic solution, communicates with the positive pole. The bulb of the retort is two-thirds filled with a most carefully-prepared caustic solution of silex and potash. Pure black flints and caustic soda, after being subjected to a white heat, are pulverired and melted into a glass, which is soluble in distilled water. In this solution no animal life can possibly exist, nor can there in the mercury. The whole was then placed upon a shelf for constant inspection. A gelatinous substance was first observed to have formed around the bottom of the positive wire. Then No. 1 made its appearance, gradually expanding into Nos. 2 and 3, when flexible filaments were observed. No. 4 began to show animal life, and, after one hundred and forty days' watching through all its changes, the perfect living insect crawled up the wire !- not singly, but in sufficient numbers to dispel all doubt, if any could have existed, and prepared for another stage of life. Like our mosquitoes, that emerge from the element in which they are produced, and are drowned in it if they return, any unfortunate straggler that missed his hold immediately perished. The Acarus Crossei is now known as a distinct species.

UNION COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The following is a list of the honorary degrees conferred at the late Commencement of Union College, Schenecta-

Doctors of Divinity .- Rev. J. Barnard, of Lima, New York : Rev. Ray Palmer, of Albany, N. Y. ; Rev. James Robertson, of Glasgow, Scotland; Rev. J. C. F. Hoes, of sure will interfere with its coming into use. Not at all. Kingston, N. Y.; Rev. George H. Hapgood, of the Black Should silver fall below the proportion of one to sixteen River Conference; Rev. T. C. Teasdale, of Springfield, Illinois.

> Doctors of Laws .- Hon. Henry Barnard, President of New York; Alexander W. Bradford, Esq., of New York. Masters of Arts .- Prof. J. H. Salisbury, of Albany, N. Y.; D. S. Heffron, of Utica, N. Y.; John Miles, of Watertown, N. Y.; Rufus S. Town, of New Albany, Indiana;

D. B. Scott, of New York. Bachelors of Arts .- James Comstock, of Lansinburgh, N. Y.; Rev. H. N. Strachan, of Janesville, Wisconsin; Peter W. Robertson, of Troy, N. Y.

The various societies in the College were addressed as follows: 1. "The Theological Society," by Rev. John Newman, of West Poultney, Vermont, on Sunday night.

2. "The Senate," by Amos Dean, Esq., of Albany, on Monday evening. 3. On Tuesday morning Hooper C. Van Vorst, Esq., of Albany, delivered an address, and J. Wade Wilson,

4. On the afternoon of the same day the annual oration and poem before the "Phi Beta Kappa Society" were pronounced, the former by Benjamin N. Martin, of Albany, and the latter by the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, of New

5. On Tuesday evening the literary societies were addressed by Rev. Henry Giles, of Buckport, Maine. The address was followed by a poem by Park Benjamin, Esq. The exercises of the graduating class, which numbered about ninety, took place on Wednesday. The several addresses and poems before the societies, and the orations by the members of the graduating class, were received with a high degree of favor by numerous and very intelligent audiences. Dr. Nott presided with his usual dignity

At Rochester, on Saturday, there were thirteen new cholera cases and eight deaths.

A CONVENTION OF "SPIRITUALISTS"

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

A Convention of professed believers in spiritual manifestations—men and women—assembled in Washingtonian Hall, Boston, on Friday morning. It was a singular colection of dupes and fanatics, resembling more a congregation of lunatics than a company of rational creatures. in fact, we have never seen the like outside the walls of mad-house. That the "spiritualists" are moved by something no one can doubt who has ever seen them in council. Their bleared and sunken eyes, their idiotic starings, their sprawling and pawing acts of familiarity with each other, their mumbling and incoherent speeches, all would seem to favor the vulgar notion that these creatures are "possessed"

ures are "possessed."

The Convention held three sessions during the day. Among the leading spirits were Andrew Jackson Davis, John M. Spear, Rev. Charles Spear, Rev. Adin Ballou, Wm. Porter, Le Roy Sunderland, Eliza J. Kinney, and Eunice Cobb. The Rev. Mr. Ballou was appointed temporary chairman. A committee was appointed to retire and report a plan of organization, under which the inspired body may meet for weekly consultation. During the morning session the male "mediums" as they are spired body may meet for weekly consultation. During the morning session the male "mediums," as they are called in the jargon of the craft, having been arranged on the right of the platform, and the "medium" sisterhood on the left, the spirit suddenly took "possession" of an unwashed strapping fellow, whose name is unknown. The action of this worthy resembled for all the world that of a fuddled somnambulist. After "sawing the air" for some time, he approached Mr. John M. Spear, and taking that gentleman by the hand conducted him to Mr. A. J. Davis. After some more mummery, he placed Spear's hand on gentleman by the hand conducted him to Mr. A. J. Davis. After some more mummery, he placed Spear's hand on the top of Davis's head. Presently Spear became "possessed," and, with his hand still upon Davis's head, proceeded to "consecrate" that individual "to the harmonical work," &c. This ceremony over, Messrs. Spear and Davis took their seats; but the leading spirit flickered a little longer, made a speech, announcing that the "spiritual and the natural worlds were about to be brought together:" that every thing was harmony in the first world, gether;" that every thing was harmony in the first world, and concluded by prognosticating the end of bad times in

The next performer was a woman. She read from s The next performer was a woman. She read from a large volume a series of letters, purporting to have been dictated by the inhabitants of the spiritual region. Her correspondents are quite numerous, and embrace persons of the "first respectability" in the other world. The substance of the letters was, that a judgment had been recorded by which the spirits who were in the lower spheres—for it will be remembered that spirits in the other world, according to the mediums, are classified in seven spheres—had been raised, and that these lower, or as they are termed undeveloped spirits, will no more molest the believers. One letter went on to state that the elevation had been accomplished through the direct intervents. elevation had been accomplished through the direct inter-cession of the spirits of the third, fourth, and fifth spheres. Another letter gave an account of a sinner that spheres. Another letter gave an account of a sinner that had been promoted through prayers of this woman, and another announced that the world was coming to an end, and that "nothing shall be hurt or destroyed in all the Lord's holy mountain." At the close of this profane trumpery the spiritualists adjourned to dinner.

In the afternoon there was another session, Mr. Ballou still in the chair. The committee appointed in the morning submitted the following report.

ng submitted the following report :

The undersigned, being desirous of promoting a true know-ledge of spiritual phenomem, and the laws of the spirit-world, as also to use our best endeavor to further the vital interests of ourselves and the world around us, in seeking every avail-

of ourselves and the world around us, in seeking every available illustration and confirmation of that great central principle of Christianity embraced in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, do hereby organize ourselves for these purposes into two distinct bodies:

First. A State Association.

Second. A City Conference for the City of Boston. The name of this body to be the "Massachusetts Association of Spiritualists." The officers of the Society to be a President, a Vice President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and three directors, all of whom to be elected by ballot annually, and their duties to be such as are usual for such officers. ally, and their duties to be such as are usual for such offices. The "Association" to meet quarterly and the "Conference" once a week. Any person may join the "Association" by signing the constitution, and contributing four dollars a year, and the "Conference" by paying a dollar and a quarter.

The report excited some debate, but it was finally acrepted, after striking out the proposition for a "State Association." The meeting then adjourned. After adjournment about twenty of the "Spiritualists" proceeded to a rehearsal. They arranged themselves on settees, and presently a young fellow commenced slapping his head in the wildest manner. The initiated smiled with delight. By and by the "possessed" individual rose from his seat and proceeded to march up and down beside the company on the settee, occasionally embracing the brotherhood and the sisterhood, and ejaculating wild and incoherent language about religion. His conduct and incoherent language about religion. His conduct was uncouth and indecent beyond description. He con-tinued in this pretended trance for half an hour. All

this time the other nummers remained silent; some watching his maniac motions, while others drooped their heads as if in mystical contemplation. Presently the whole crowd was startled by the outpourings of extravagance from another of the "possessed." This was a woman. Her conduct was, if possible, more grotesque and disgusting than that of the actor who preceded her. Like re, she screamed out, "oh. dear," "dear," and now and then uttered some broken camp-meeting language, such as "glory! glory!" "I see Jesus." &c. In the evening there was another meeting of the con vention, Mr. Ballou, as before, in the chair. Several per-

sons stated that they had known instances where the sick had been restored to health through the agency of the spirits, or, to use the language of one of the simpletons, cures had been done by the spiritual manifestations. The names of the persons healed, as well as the names of mediums who healed them, were given, and all the cir-cumstances necessary to establish faith in the monstrous humbug were recounted. An individual told of a man in Springfield who had been admonished by the spirits to give up rum-selling and send his children to Sanday School, and stated that the man obeyed, &c. After some time spent in "telling experiences,

After some time spent in "telling experiences," a young man rose from among the auditors, and, with his eyes closed, walked to the platform. He was "possessed!" He proceeded to pray, pretending to use the language of the spirit who had possessed him. The spirit's name was afterwards ascertained to be "Dea. Gray." The prayer was an incoherent composition, and the "deacon," of course, was to blame for that; but he should not be held accountable for the awkward gesticulations of the "medium." At the close, the preacher announced that the spirits desired that all mediums in the hall should group together in the vicinity of the rostrum, for the purpose of "communication." Instead of obeying the request of the "spirits," how-ever, the "mediums" renewed a recital of their expe-

riences of the wonderful developments of the "manifestations." This was somewhat provoking to a portion of pose of hearing a spiritual conversation, and there was quite a "manifestation" of indignation. Finally, the President stated that it was too late to enter into a parley with the inhabitants of the other world, and that th meeting had better adjourn. Mr. Henry Kemp, the well-known polemist, thought the suggestion of the President ill-timed. "The spirits," said he, "desire a conference with the mediums. It was not right in the chair to interpose any objection to the interview. The spirits were, according to the believers in this new theory, the superiors, and ought to be obeyed." Mr. Kemp said that he came to the meeting in search of light, and if those present could give him any, he would be thankful. He was an "outside barbarian," ready to be convinced. His faith, he was sorry to say, had not been affected by any faith, he was sorry to say, had not been anected by any thing that he had seen or heard during the evening. He was very anxious that an interview might be had with the "spirits," especially since they had asked for it. He hoped the chair would not stand in the way. Mr. Kemp's

The President replied that it was late; that it would take considerable time to harmonize the "mediums;" that if the gentleman desired knowledge upon the vast subject of spiritualism, a more favorable opportunity subject of spiritualism, a would be afforded him, &c.

Mr. Kemp assured the President that his desire was knowledge, and that he was open to conviction upon all subjects. He repeated that it was not courteous towards the "spirits" to deny them the interview which they had so civilly asked. Mr. Kemp's second appeal in behalf of "liberty of knocking" was also applauded.

Some discussion ensued, and, the "mediums" siding with the chair, the meeting adjourned to Friday evening next, when the "Conference" is to be organized.

After the adjournment several of the "mediums," at

the solicitation of many curious persons present, attempted a consultation with the spirits. A table was proed a consultation with the spirits. A table was pro-cured; the mediums sat around it; but the spirits were dumb. This was afterwards explained by a young lady who became "possessed," who stated that the spirits were offended at the conduct of the unbelievers, who had wickedly scoffed at the proceedings of the Convention. We have not time to describe the conduct of the "mediums" who sat round the table; but it is enough to say that it was in keeping with all their previous movements idiculous in the extreme.

At such a spectacle of "Bedlam broke loose" as is displayed in this exhibition of charlatans and dupes, one is vercome with mingled emotions of indignation and melancholy. The knaves who encourage this monstrous and wicked delusion deserve to be treated as public criminals. The poor creatures who are led away and besotted by their tricks should be sent to a lunatic asylum, or cured of the disorder in their brains by being set to earn their living in some decent employment.